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SOURCE Chinese Communist Broadcasts

Observations

The accompanying tables are a compilation of Peking and regional broadcast reports on the campaigns against resistance elements in the various areas of China since 1 January 1951. The "remarks" are largely impressionistic.

Limitations of monitoring reception preclude assessing the importance of resistance in a given area as a function of quantitative stress. The paucity of material on South China, in particular, is to a large extent the result of an inability to monitor area transmitters consistently. Large-scale resistance in South China is indicated by reports from Taipei and Hong Kong press and radio organs on the basis of information gleaned from so-called mainland correspondents and Chinese expatriots.

Landlord recalcitrance has not been included among the data tabulated, as too voluminous and of too uncertain relevance. The charges against the landlords, as described almost entirely by the regional transmitters, have not changed to any great extent in the last year and include one or more of the following: (1) attempts to undermine land reform and the rent-reduction movement, (2) the removal, sale, transfer or donation of property in contravention of legal stipulations, (3) attempts to conceal assets, (4) attempts to increase resistance to the regime, and (5) connivance with Nationalist or American agents or reactionary groups to destroy the regime.

The general development of resistance and Peking's attempt to cope with it propagandistically and otherwise may be traced from the early days following the collapse of Nationalist armies in early 1950. For the remainder of 1950, reports of resistance characterized the opponent forces as KMT remnants who were being mopped up. There were sporadic reports of the arrest of secret agents, but by far most comment concerned the elimination of large bands of irregulars. This was especially true concerning the coastal areas, Chekiang, Kiangsu, and those areas contiguous to Indochina and Thailand, Szechwan, Kansu, Yunnan, Kwangsi. There were comparatively few reports of continued fighting in those areas contiguous to Soviet-controlled territories and Mongolia, Sinkiang, Ninghsia, Suiyuan and Chahar. This area pattern has continued. There are few reports of resistance from the interior areas such as Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, and Shansi, or from Manchurian areas other than the industrial area of Mukden, Dairen and Port Arthur, and occasionally from Changchun, the Japanese Manchukuoan capital, and Tsitsihar.

The early orientation of the Peking Government towards all forms of resistance was one of punishment for the principal criminals, leniency for the underlings, and rewards for the meritorious. A Peking commentary of 26 December 1950 indicated the drastic reversal in policy that was to be crystalized two months later with the promulgation of the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries." Lamenting the threat to the established government which had resulted from the "blind application" of lenient treatment, the commentary decreed that when recalcitrants were only imprisoned many of them

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OO-F-151

- 2 -

escaped. It was stated, in this connection, that "many of the cadres lacked an understanding of the basic situation." They forget, the commentary declared, that "ultimate victory still hangs on the final task of cleaning out the counter-revolutionaries." Our cadres have forgotten too, it was stated, that Chairman Mao told them once that after the rifle-carrying enemies have been routed, there are still enemy remnants without guns fighting against us. "Because millions of the enemy have been routed is no reason for complacency regarding a few remnant pockets. The important thing is not how many they are but how much damage they can inflict on the nation," the article concluded.

Parallel with such reports, there were increasing admissions from Peking and the regional transmitters that resistance had grown "more arrogant" as a direct result of the "American aggression" in Korea. Since shortly after the first of the year, moreover, Peking has made almost no mention of the activities of the PLA units against remnant or other counterrevolutionary forces. Instead the people have been urged to strengthen their militia units, to form self-defense corps, to enlist in the railway-protection cadres (which were said to number 1,200,000 men at one time), and to establish vigilante committees in the countryside and in factories in the cities.

As the Korean war developed, the frequency of mentions of resistance activity centered more on charges of counterrevolutionary and secret agent activity under the aegis of the United States and the Nationalist regime. The stress, too, shifted from resistance in the countryside to obstructionism, sabotage and espionage in the cities, and foreign nationals, foreign subsidized organizations, missionary and other religious groups were pillorized as the tools and hirelings of the American imperialists. These elements were made the scapegoat of all the ills past and present that beset the Chinese people, and history was drawn upon to document the age-old iniquity of the United States in its relations with China. This tendency has continued to the present time, although the areas in which the Occidentals can be attacked is constantly decreasing.

Sabotage is probably more prevalent than guerrilla activities. The constant exhortations to factory workers to be on their guard, the formation of security crews in industrial organizations and the frequent references to stoppages occasioned by "recalcitrant" and "obstructionist" elements point to a considerable disruption of production. Reports of "stoppages" have generally concerned the heavy industries, especially steel. There is no indication of how much of this resistance is against the participation of the Chinese in the Korean war.

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Area	Dates	Action	Explanation	Remarks
Tainan (Shantung)	Jan.-Oct. 1950	550 bandits eliminated; many weapons captured		
Chekiang	Nov. 1950	More than 3,600 bandits wiped out; booty taken included 48 armored vehicles		
N. Kiangsu	28 Dec. 1950	Eight leaders of Four Hsien Guerrilla Headquarters executed	Carried out assassination, spread rumors, looted and carried out sabotage	One of examples of guerrilla activity, very uncommon in recent months
East China	Aug.-Dec. 1950	PLA units and 3rd Field Army wiped out 41,000 bandit remnants. Total for 1950 now more than 90,000	With this action, "all bandit elements in East China have been basically eliminated."	One of several claims that resistance action has been ended in a specific area.
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	4 Jan. 1951	Secret Agents required to register: all reactionary parties, groups, ordered to disband	Principle followed was: "All major criminals shall be punished without exception; followers shall be spared, and meritorious rewarded."	This principle was discarded 20 Feb. with formulation of "Regulations for the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries"
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	7 Jan.	Public security forces rounded up large number of special agents in factories	Had been attempting to lower morale, create difficulties with unions	Contrary to later reports no obstruction of production or sabotage was implied.
Hangchow (Chekiang)	8 Jan.	Public Security Organs rounding up reactionary party members who refused to register or misrepresented themselves. 23 secret agents, including member of Nationalist Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, rounded up.	Nationalists Statistical Bureau was terrorist organization under Chiang Kai-shek comparable to German Gestapo.	"Reactionaries" who did register were not automatically pardoned. Each case was subsequently investigated, fact which may have occasioned general resistance to registration.
East China	10 Jan.	More than 5,248 members of feudalistic religious sects have registered.		Movement against such sects spread throughout China in subsequent months.

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EAST CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	11 Jan.	Chou Tso-wei sentenced to 5 years imprisonment by People's Court.	Had acted as correspondent for Voice of America.	This charge sparked the subsequent virulent campaign vs. the vicious "rumormongering" of VOA.
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	11 Jan.	Statistics from more than 32 districts report that in first day of registration of reactionaries and special agents more than 1500 completed registration.		A week elapsed between first announcement of registration and report of results. (See fifth item, p. 3.)
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	18 Jan.	Up to 17 Jan. more than 200 special agents had registered.		Seems to contradict first item this page but perhaps special agents were considered separately.
Nanking (Kiangsu)	23 Jan.	Starting today all special agents and reactionary parties and organizations must register.		Movements generally are late reaching Nanking. The city has been slighted consistently since return of the capital to Peking.
East China	23 Jan.	To date more than 10,500 reactionary organization members and special agents have registered. Also documents and arms surrendered.		It was characteristic, according to the broadcast, that "during the early days most registrees were reactionaries, while later they were nearly all special agents."
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	25 Jan.	Three spies shot.	Had been engaged in counter-revolutionary activity, were former members of the KMT Investigation and Statistics Bureau.	Said not to have appreciated the "lenient policy of the Government," one item in the change to ruthless suppression which culminated in decree of 20 Feb.
North Kiangsu	1 Feb.	Registration of reactionary and special agent elements completed. 870 persons registered.		"Each individual case is now being considered and disposed of," another indication that registration did not ensure clemency.

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00-F-151

EAST CHINA

<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nanking (Kiangsu)	1 Feb.	In 5 days since start of registration 4,298 persons have registered.	Broadcast declares registrees "are leading a new life and are persuading others to join them."
Chekiang	3 Feb.	PLA units exterminated a column of bandits and killed bandit chief Feng Sao-hou.	One of last mentions of PLA units in operations against resistance elements.
North Kiangsu	31 Jan - 10 Feb.	Registration was concluded in Soochow and Changchow with 1,313 and 518 registrations respectively.	
Chekiang	12 Feb.	Notorious counterrevolutionary element Chou Cho-hsing executed.	Had conducted counterrevolutionary activity since 1922. Suppressed peasants movement during revolution; after liberation pretended to repent.
Shantung	13 Feb.	Great success in suppression of reactionary religious sects during last year. More than 500 heads of sects have been arrested and more than 100,000 have withdrawn membership.	One of earliest mentions for the area. Implication is that campaign has been on for a long time.
North Kiangsu	15 Feb.	People's Court sentenced special agents Chou Lan-shen and Liang Kuohua to death.	Had been carrying out activities tending to "undermine the labor movement."
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	18 Feb.	Military Control Commission sentenced counterrevolutionaries Chang Wen-hsiang and Chang Chi-te to death.	No more specific indication of crime; may indicate actual sabotage.
East China	19 Feb.	Since New Year's Day more than 10 columns of remnant bandits were entirely or largely annihilated. Notorious bandit chiefs were killed or captured.	One of many indications of a definite movement to prevent registration.
Tientsin (Hopei)	21 Feb.	13 persons sentenced to death for counterrevolutionary activity.	Resistance is still mentioned as in the hands of large armed groups.
		Accused were KMT secret agents.	One of early mentions of espionage and resistance activity in area. Later much expanded with onus on U.S.

EAST CHINA

Area	Dates	Action	Remarks
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	21 Feb	Public Security Bureau smashed Laomutao religious sect. Entire gang of 18 bandits was rounded up including chief Chang Yu-Lin.	This sect, "directed by American imperialists and Chiang brigands," had a 20-year history of reactionarism.
Kiangsi	27 Feb.	Nanchang Military Control Commission will execute 10 bandit agents.	Had tried to undermine registration and persisted in counterrevolutionary activity.
Chekiang	1 Mar.	During Feb. more than 1500 campaigns were waged with following results: 4,140 bandits eliminated; commander and 660 captured.	
Peking (Hopei)	6 Mar.	Workers reported that 50 cars manufactured in half year's time had been burned to ashes by special agents.	This is a TASS dispatch. Peking itself seldom mentions such specific indications of sabotage. Correspondent said hope was that new regulations against counterrevolutionaries would bring about clean sweep of such counterrevolutionary elements.
Kiangsi	8 Mar.	12 counterrevolutionaries were sentenced to death and executed.	
Kiangsu	10 Mar.	Public Security Bureau of Foochow Municipal Government seized 247 secret agents. Captured American-made radio, pistols and ammunition.	Had refused to register and prevented registration of others.
Tsingtao	10 Mar.	Tsingtao People's Government issued notice banning reactionary religious sects including the Ikuantao, Chiukungtao, and the Hutuktu.	Step was taken to "protect people's interests, maintain social order, and save the deceived masses."

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	12 Mar.	People's Court imposed death sentences on Yeh Ting-chiu and Tso Lin-kuo.	Accused had assassinated revolutionary martyr Hsu Chi-wei.	
Tsingtao (Shantung)	13 Mar.	Cadre meetings were held by Chinan and Fushan groups to repress reactionary and feudalistic religious sects.		Indicative of transfer of responsibility for suppression of counterrevolutionaries to militia, self-defense and vigilante groups. By this time there is almost no mention of activities of PLA.
Nanking (Kiangsu)	13 Mar.	People's Court executed 29 counter-revolutionaries.	Accused had "carried out robbery and murder which caused unrest in the society and disturbed the tranquillity of the existing social order."	Action is presented as a drastic step called for under the new "Regulations for the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries."
Tientsin (Hopei)	15 Mar.	Tientsin People's Government has started searching for counterrevolutionaries hiding in city. Three agents in a flour mill were arrested.	Step is designed to "consolidate revolutionary order and safeguard lives and property."	General indication of transfer of resistance centers from rural areas to large cities. Reasoning as presented implies existence of sabotage.
Hangchow (Chekiang)	15 Mar.	10 special agents were executed outside Wulin gate.	Accused had "organized armed forces to perpetrate counter-revolutionary activities after liberation."	Explanation clearly a euphemism for guerrilla activity.
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	19-26 Mar.	Shanghai military control authorities executed 91 bandits and special agents.		
Taichow (Kiangsu)	21 Mar.	8 criminals of secret Peasant Self-Defense Army were executed.	Accused had "acted contrary to wishes of the people before liberation."	Apparently a Nationalist force which continued guerrilla activity following end of large-scale warfare.
Hangchow (Chekiang)	Late Mar. and early Apr.	People's Tribunals held trials to try feudalistic ruling cliques; bandits and despots were sentenced to death.		

EAST CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tientsin (Hopei)	31 Mar.	Military Control Commission executed a number of counterrevolutionary elements.	Accused had "acted against the welfare of the people, delayed liberation, undermined revolutionary work and suppressed democratic activities."	
Hangchow (Chekiang)	4 Apr.	6 bandit agents were executed.	All six had counterrevolutionary histories.	
Kiangsi	8 Apr.	8 notorious bandits were arrested.	People's Home guards cooperated with army in campaign in South Kiangsi Province.	No indication as to actual aid of PLA forces.
Tsingtao (Shantung)	12,13 Apr.	12 counterrevolutionaries were executed.		
Nanking (Kiangsu)	13 Apr.	A batch of counterrevolutionary elements were arrested.	These elements had indulged in "sabotage activities contrary to the interests of the people."	
Hangchow	15 Apr.	More than 20 special agents of Chiang Kai-shek's clique were executed.		
Hangchow (Chekiang)	19 Apr.	Great success has been attained in suppressing counterrevolutionaries.		
Hangchow	24 Apr.	Following public trial 11 counterrevolutionaries were executed by the Military Control Commission.		Chekiang has been a focal point for resistance activities to judge by the number of mentions.
Canton (Kwangtung)	25 Apr.	People's Government has called on people to support regulations covering suppression of counterrevolutionary activity.	Many elements have infiltrated into the city and are engaged in destructive work.	One of few mentions of subversive activity in this city.
North Kiangsu	7-27 Apr.	In these 20 days 700 counterrevolutionary elements were captured.		

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

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Hangchow (Chekiang)	27 Apr.	Militia in Chekiang military area eliminated 4,003 bandits on land and sea in 3 months; over 1,390 surrendered; last year over 36,000 were eliminated.		One of few indications that operations were conducted along sea coast to cope with invasions from the sea.
Hangchow (Chekiang)	27 Apr.	Nearly 1,000 counterrevolutionary elements captured in one day.	Had hidden in schools and factories to conduct their conspiracies.	Chekiang, the center of resistance activity and one of first areas where actual sabotage was admitted.
Nanking (Kiangsu)	28 Apr.	The Bureau of Public Safety arrested 7 counterrevolutionaries.	Arrestees had "lurked among workers and staff members of the water plant."	One of increasingly frequent indications of attempted sabotage in industrial urban installations; a shift from 1950 reports of bandit activity in rural areas.
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	28 Apr.	A group of U.S.-Chiang special agents was arrested by Public Security Bureau of Shanghai People's Government. Some worked for U.S. Secret Service.	Some of accused had "disguised themselves in factories and enterprises to carry out sabotage."	Another of not infrequent mentions of actual sabotage attempts in big cities.
Tientsin (Hopei)	29 Apr.	Military court executed a group of counterrevolutionaries.		
Nanking (Kiangsu)	29 Apr.	A group of counterrevolutionaries was executed by the Nanking Military Control Commission.		
Hangchow (Chekiang)	29 Apr.	Mass trials condemned 50 top revolutionary criminals and confiscated their property.		Chekiang, where more stringent measures were first to be introduced, is also among first to mention mass trials of condemned.
Anhui	mid-Mar. to late Apr.	58 counterrevolutionary elements were executed during that period.		One of few mentions of resistance activity in this province which is not in contact with coast or non-Chinese territory.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chekiang	late Apr.	Over 50 counterrevolutionaries were arrested in that period and 35 sentenced to death.		
Hangchow (Chekiang)	1 May	162 top counterrevolutionaries were executed on that one day.		From area of most comment comes report of largest mass execution so far.
Tsingtao (Shantung)	5 May	Public Security Organ arrested band of counterrevolutionary elements.		
Kiangsi	5 May	During past 14 months 374,000 bandits and 530 bandits leaders were eliminated.		One of areas where resistance still seems to be centered in rural areas among large groups.
Wuhsi (Kiangsu)	10 May	A number of despots were sentenced to death and executed.		
Shanghai (Kiangsu)	9 May	Workers in factories after being warned of dangers exposed hidden elements in plants and factories.		Continued indications of industrial sabotage.
Wuhsi (Kiangsu)	12,13 May	Suppression of counterrevolutionaries has become giant mass movement.		Broadcast indicated that 300 mass meetings were held to disseminate theory of the suppression of counterrevolutionaries.
Wuhsi (Kiangsu)	13 May	2,000 attended meeting at Hengfung Weaving Mill on 13 May.		
Peking (Hopei)	23 May	Judicial department of Military Control Commission has completed trial and sentencing of 505 cases. 221 were sentenced to death, 47 sentenced to death but commuted, 9 to life imprisonment and 209 for various terms.		There is generally less material on resistance in the capital.

CONFIDENTIAL

00-F-151

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Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4				
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Peking (Hopei)	20 May	Mayor Peng Chen said there are still many underground agents and spies in Peking.		Mayor Peng is the official who delivered denunciation of resistance which preceded formulation of "Regulations Concerning the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries" on 20 Feb. 1951.
Peking (Hopei)	22 May	In last 50 days more than 500 cases have been prosecuted.		
Peking (Hopei)	22 May	Commissioner of Public Security of Peking People's Government calls for still more fervent prosecution of counterrevolutionaries.	Agents of the KMT Investigation and Statistics Bureau and others have been trying to advance "all-out guerrilla warfare in the Communist rear" and are trying to organize the "East Hopei Pacification Headquarters."	The Commissioner patently admitted that such elements were infiltrating the city to commit sabotage.
Foochow (Fukien)	23 May	Entire Province has been basically cleared of local bandits, and social order is peaceful and secure.		Another one of the provinces where resistance seems to have been centered in rural areas and has not gathered strength in the cities.
NORTHEAST CHINA (MANCHURIA)				
Northeast	27 Dec 1950	30 bandits were apprehended and sentenced to death by public security organization.	These elements "believing American aggression in Korea had created conditions propitious for their acts" had planned rebellion by collecting intelligence materials and disseminating rumors.	Resistance activities in Manchuria are concentrated almost exclusively in the large industrial cities.
Mukden (Fengtien)	2 May 1951	Public Security Bureau after long investigation arrested group of American-backed agents.	These agents "were a serious threat to revolutionary order, production, and safety of property."	Americans are usually the sole instigators in Manchuria where Chiang Kai-sheks influence was negligible under the efficient Japanese control. This is one of more frequent indications of sabotage in recent months.

CONFIDENTIAL

00-F-151

NORTHEAST CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mukden (Fengtien)	2 May	Arrest of counterrevolutionaries in Port Arthur and Dairen received warm support.		Counterrevolutionary elements are a relatively new development in Manchuria, with first mention received much later than from other Chinese areas.
Mukden (Fengtien)	5 May	23 agents of Chiang Kai-shek were executed.		No mention of specific crimes; Chiang agents receive meager mention in comment from Manchuria.
Mukden (Fengtien)	8 May	15 counterrevolutionaries were executed following trial in gunny sack factory.		Another indication of sabotage and summary trial.
Tsitsihar (Heilungkiang)	11 May	A number of counterrevolutionary criminals were arrested.		No details of crime. One of few reports from areas other than Mukden.
Mukden (Fengtien)	12 May	12 bandit agents were paraded before an audience and accused. A batch of counterrevolutionaries was executed.		No details of crime. An indication of the spread of mass trials to Manchuria.
Mukden (Fengtien)	12 May	A group of notorious counterrevolutionaries was executed.	More than one million persons allegedly attended the accusation meeting held in this connection. The summary execution was "in response to popular demand."	
Northeast China	13 May	People throughout Northeast China flocked to denunciation meetings.	Cities included were: Mukden, Chinchow, Chienan, Changchun, Port Arthur and Dairen.	

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Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

NORTHWEST CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sinkiang	4 Feb	Peanimbhan Janimkhan, agent of the American imperialists, was tried on 4 Feb. sentenced to death and shot the same day.	He was a Kazakh hardamen, conspired with Kuomintang military espionage organizations and then joined the American organization headed by Douglas MacKiernan, former U.S. vice consul at Tihwa. On MacKiernan's orders forced Kazakh tribes to revolt in 1949.	Details of resistance in the Northwest almost always are in historical contexts, and concern the alleged subversive activities of MacKiernan and his superior, H. Paxton Hall, immediately prior to the Communist "liberation."
Sinkiang	19 Feb.	Wusman (Osman), armed espionage agent in the pay of the American imperialists, was captured at Haitzu north of Tsaidam, in Tsinghai Province. 100 others taken with him.	He had joined the American espionage organization in 1948 and worked with Janimkhan and MacKiernan. He later escaped with Jaolobos into mountainous areas between Kansu and Tsinghai Province with remnants of their followers, who numbered about 200 persons.	This is the most notorious of all the anti-Communist native resistance leaders in Sinkiang.
Tihwa (Sinkiang)	20 Mar.	12 counterrevolutionaries were sentenced to death.	Had tried to sabotage defection of Kuomintang troops prior to surrender to the Communists. Had subsequently maintained liaison with Chiang Kai-shek to organize and stage rebellions.	
Lanchow (Shensi)	12 Apr.	A gang of arch criminals was executed.	No details as to charge.	
Sian (Shensi)	22 Apr.	453 reactionary elements were denounced in an open meeting.		
Shensi	9 May	148 bandit secret agents arrested in Yang and Hua Hsiens.	The accused had been plotting to instigate riots.	
Sian (Shensi)	10 May	12 accused were sentenced to death for counterrevolutionary activity.		

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA

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Area	Dates	Remarks
Central-South China	Jan-Nov 1950	<p>People's Liberation Army HQ announced that in inclusive period 376,000 bandits were eliminated, including 38,000 killed or wounded, 173,000 captured and 161,000 surrendered.</p> <p>Specific charges are seldom stated; implication is that such groups were merely continuing general resistance on guerrilla basis following collapse of Nationalist armies</p> <p>Those who surrendered included the Commander in Chief of the "Anti-Communist National Salvation Second Route Army." Resistance generally throughout this area suggests guerrilla activity as an extension of the civil war. Most resistance is in rural areas and involves armed forces.</p>
Changsha (Hunan)	July-Nov 1950	<p>A certain unit of the People's Liberation Army in South Hunan eliminated more than 3,200 bandits including 299 casualties and more than 2,900 captured.</p>
Central-South China	Nov. 1950	<p>Units of Fourth Field Army of the PLA exterminated more than 47,800 bandits in November. 82 field pieces captured and 3,048 rounds of ammunition.</p> <p>Results were obtained "through resolute enforcement of dual policy of leniency and suppression." (This policy later abandoned with promulgation of "Regulations Concerning Punishment of Counter-Revolutionaries" on 20 Feb.)</p>
Kwangsi	Nov. 1950	<p>Results obtained during month included: 25,700 bandits killed or wounded, 36 field officers captured. 25 field officers of Kwangsi guerrilla troops surrendered to PLA.</p> <p>Two things worth noting: They are specifically called guerrilla forces, and PLA units are credited with accomplishment of feat. Both these elements are largely absent in present treatment though resistance in rural areas is still reported.</p>
Wuhan (Hupei)	1950	<p>23,000 bandits and 800 leaders were killed during year.</p>
Hunan	1950	<p>In year some 115,000 bandits have been cleared from province. Some 46,000 bandits were killed, wounded or captured, including 40 major and minor leaders. Much booty was taken.</p> <p>Broadcast declares that "after continued military operations" bandits in province have been practically eliminated.</p>

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<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Honan	1950	Units of provincial PLA forces cleaned up 14,000 organized and scattered bandits. Horses, weapons and munitions captured.		"Scattered" and "organized" forces seems to indicate Communist differentiation between ranged and guerrilla warfare, both of which apparently continued.
Kiangsi	1950	In the year PLA units disposed of 73,700 bandits, including 8,000 killed or wounded, 14,000 captured, and 51,000 surrendered.		These results are said to have "practically liquidated the menace in this province."
Hunan	Dec. 1950	More than 9,800 bandits have been eliminated including 2,700 killed and captured, in southwest and northwest areas of the Province.		
Wuhan	1950	Mopping up operations through January 1951 resulted in elimination of 76,000 bandits, including 1,630 killed or wounded, 35,470 captured and 38,900 surrendered.		
Central-South China	Dec. 1950	In mopping-up operations during month, 75,000 bandits were put out of action, including 90 leaders killed, wounded or captured, and 32,000 surrendered. Booty included 70 field pieces, 65,000 rifles and telephone and other equipment.	Results were obtained "through the assistance of the broad masses of the people," one of few claims that the population was aiding the suppression.	These operations were usually qualified as "mopping-up" operations to imply that liquidation is final stage in defeat of Nationalists and not a resistance that maintained its own momentum and could be expected to continue.
Kwangsi	8-25 Jan 1951	In that period more than 580 bandits leaders were killed, wounded or captured. 8,800 were captured and 4,900 surrendered.		
South Kiangsu	Nov., Dec., Jan. 1950-1951	With advance of peace construction 16 resistance units have been liquidated, 327 persons captured and machine guns and other weapons taken.		With these operations "peace and order in the area has been stabilized."

CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

Area	Dates	Action	Explanation	Remarks
Kwangsi	late Jan. 1951	4,000 bandits were eliminated in last 20 days of the month.		
Central-South China	Jan. 1951	Militia in Kwangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kwangsi carried out more than 1,200 operations and eliminated 10,000 local bandits, including 270 bandit chiefs.		
Kwangsi	7 Jan. 1951	In past two months, PLA bandit suppression forces exterminated 33,600 bandits.		Armed resistance in rural areas lasted longer in Kwangsi than anywhere else. Stress here is on large-scale armed rebellion against PLA forces. Compare this resistance in East China where concern was with "spies," reactionaries and subversive religious sects at this same time.
Kwangsi	3 Feb.	Since last December mopping-up has been successful with over 11,000 bandits eliminated, including the bandit chief of staff.		
Kwangsi	12 Feb.	Suppression of bandits during winter brought resumption of sea and land communications, and improvement of industry and business.	Prior to October, "communications lines of Southwest Kwangsi were repeatedly destroyed," a fact which "almost brought communications to a standstill."	
Central-South China	16 Feb	Great success was achieved in Hunan-Kwangsi-Szechwan border area as result of combined efforts.		Commander and deputy commander of the Nationalist "Anti-Communist National Salvation Army" was reportedly captured.

Area	Dates	Action	Explanation	Remarks
Honan	19 Feb.	Many weapons were discovered as a result of information provided by bandits and gangsters who decided to reform.		Decision to surrender came when the bandits "heard an explanation of the government's policies." (Such leniency was eliminated 20 Feb.)
Kwangsi	Nov. 1950 Feb. 1951	160,000 guerrillas were eliminated in that three-month period.		
Honan	4 Mar.	Kaifeng People's Government executed four special agents who declined to register.	All these had records as murderers and inciters to riot; also had collaborated with the Kuomintang.	Change in attitude is exemplified in declaration that executions were meant to portray policy of "severely suppressing counter-revolutionary activities."
Central-South China	12 Mar.	Central-South People's Government announced that 23,000 bandits in Hunan, Honan, Kwangsi and Hupeh had been annihilated in past few months, including 600 leaders.		
Central-South China	12 Mar.	During the month 30,000 bandits were killed or captured in bandit-suppression campaign.		Large-scale resistance generally lasted much longer in Central-South area than in East.
Kaifeng (Honan)	31 Mar.- 1 Apr.	11 counterrevolutionaries were sentenced to death.		
Wuhan (Hupeh)	12 Apr.	Two arch criminals, fathers of Catholic churches who collaborated with espionage agents to state rebellions, have been arrested.		One of early reports of subversive activity among religious groups in this area. Campaign was already in full swing in East China.
Kaifeng (Honan)	21 Apr.	A group of counterrevolutionaries were executed Kaifeng.	They were charged with undermining revolutionary activity, disseminating vicious rumors, and organizing armed forces detrimental to peasant organizations.	In subsequent broadcasts there are virtually no reports of large-scale bandit activity in the area. Emphasis here too is now on urban resistance.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kwangsi	9 May	With exception of 9 remote border hsien, all bandit groups have been eliminated from all 105 hsien of Kwangsi Province and 4 hsien in Chinglien subdistrict of Kwangtung.		
Wuchang (Hupeh)	9 May	30 members of the Yingtai subversive organization were sentenced to death.		The report said some members were released after "reindoctrination," one of few instances of such leniency following change in policy.
Hankow (Hupeh)	13 May	Workers of Wuhan Household Transportation Workers Union, of Cotton Mills, paper factories, leather workers, soap factories reported counterrevolutionary elements concealed in factories.		Implicit admission of sabotage and guerrilla activity in factories and other industrial urban establishments.
Kwangsi	22 May	Bandit-suppression units have recently wiped out 10,000 bandits.	This is said to have marked elimination of organized resistance in entire province.	Kwangsi is last province in area to claim elimination of resistance on large scale. People's Liberation Army is no longer mentioned.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

Area	Dates	Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4	Remarks
Kweiyang (Szechwan)	18 Dec. 1950	Tse Chen, a secret agent was sentenced to death.	The accused was sentenced to death at the people's request following a trial attended by 3,000 government workers. Mass trials were common in the Southwest as early as mid 1950
East Szechwan	24 Dec. 1950	Special Agent Chu Shih-chung was executed for counterrevolutionary activities.	Chu was specifically charged with disseminating rumors manufactured by VOICE OF AMERICA. The anti-VOA campaign was expanded two weeks later in Shanghai with the arrest of Chou Tso-wei.
Kunming (Yunnan)	27 Dec. 1950	Kunming military commission has enforced lenient policy in dealings with special KMT agents, and bandit remnants, for most part, have registered.	Collateral broadcasts reported that despite leniency, some elements had "defiantly refused to register" and continued activities.
Southwest China	1950	Military Headquarters suppression results for 1950: 558,863 routed in whole area; 49,462 killed and 180,000 captured; 329,310 surrendered.	Actions are treated merely as extensions of war against the Nationalists. No specific differentiation of resistance elements.
Yunnan	Jan. 1951	4,629 bandits were killed in various actions; 155 anti-Communists troops were killed during battles on Yunnan-Kweichow border.	
Chungking (Szechwan)	19 Feb.	Li Shih-yuan, a notorious Kuomintang secret agent, was executed.	Li was charged with the assassination of the leaders of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party prior to the "liberation." This is consistent with the practice since intensified of seeking out those guilty of "crimes against the people" during the Nationalist regime.
Chungking (Szechwan)	3 Mar.	Twenty convicted counterrevolutionaries were executed.	Execution was carried out as a means of "implementing strictly the policy of punishing the principal notorious criminals and suppressing counterrevolutionary elements in accordance with the Regulations Concerning the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries." Explanation pointedly makes no reference to the former policy of punishing principal criminals and acquitting mere accomplices.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chungking (Szechwan)	6 Mar.	Provost Marshal's office has executed nine secret agents.	The accused had allegedly been in reactionary intelligence organizations since 1933, and "had betrayed the revolution in selling out comrades."
Chungking (Szechwan)	11 Mar.	The Chungking People's Government executed two arch counterrevolutionaries.	The accused had "recently sneaked into Chungking from Taiwan to conduct subversive activities." One of the few claims concerning the entry of espionage or sabotage elements into China since the "liberation."
Chungking (Szechwan)	11 Mar.	Chungking People's Court sentenced group of counterrevolutionary elements to death.	Hsiung, one of the accused, was a high-ranking intelligence officer of Chiang Kai-shek. They reportedly looted machinery and other property of the Chinese Communist Party and the New China News Agency in Chungking.
Chungking (Szechwan)	12 Mar.	Public security bureau rounded up 57 bandits belonging to the Ikuantao reactionary religious group.	The prisoners had "collaborated with the Japanese during the Sino-Japanese war, and then joined the Kuomintang regime, and conducted subversive activities following the liberation of Szechwan." Reports of the activities of the Ikuantao have been received from all areas of China.
Kunming (Yunnan)	14 Mar.	The Kunming Military Control Commission executed 10 counterrevolutionaries who were devoted lackeys of Chiang and the imperialists.	The accused had been given a chance to reform but continued their armed plot to foment disorder.
Chungking (Szechwan)	18 Mar.	The Chungking People's Government issued a notice ordering the dissolution of all reactionary religious sects and the suspension of their activities.	The movement against such sects which originated in East China early in 1951 had now spread to all parts of China.
Chengtu (Szechwan)	22 Mar.	The Public Security Bureau arrested a group of counterrevolutionaries who had been engaging in activities detrimental to the people's interests.	

SOUTHWEST CHINA

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Actor</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kweichow-Szechwan	23 Mar.		Almost 1200 members of the Ikuantao sect registered, and thousands were arrested by the Kweichow Provincial Government. 3,700 were arrested by the North Szechwan People's Administration.	
Chengtu (Szechwan)	27 Mar.		Up to that date, the Chengtu Police Headquarters had arrested 1,200 Kuomintang counterrevolutionary elements and spies.	
Chungking (Szechwan)	29 Mar.		128 agents have been captured in Chungking city since the anti-espionage campaign began.	
Kunming (Yunnan)	Dec. 1950-Mar. 1951		In these four months 26 bandit leaders were captured and nine killed.	
Chungking (Szechwan)	18 Mar.		During period from Mar. 19 to Apr. 30 all reactionary parties and organizations must register.	The list of those called on to register included: "Kuomintang members, members of the SAN MIN CHU I youth corps, the China Democratic Social Party and others."
Szechwan	24 Mar.		344 members of the counterrevolutionary Chinese and American Cooperative Association were arrested.	A patent admission that resistance was rampant among all the liberal elements still remaining apart from the Peking Regime.
Chungking (Szechwan)	Mar.		During the month 1,000 counterrevolutionary elements, Ikuantao sect elements and bandit leaders were arrested.	
Kansu	7 Apr.		2,117 persons were killed or injured by bandits and special agents.	Among the national minorities, the Tibetans especially became more powerful as a result of the policy of leniency.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

Approved For Release 1999/09/01 : CIA-RDP78-04864A000200030002-4

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chungking (Szechwan)	15 Apr.	Over 300 bandits, secret agents and religious despots were rounded up.		
Southwest China	24 Apr.	During past three months 3,875 bandits have been arrested and killed, including 30 in Sikang, 311 in Yunnan, 40 in East Szechwan, 307 in Kweichow, 30 in South Szechwan, and 25 in North Szechwan.	Most of the important leaders have been arrested and the back of the resistance movement has been broken.	
Szechwan	11 May	In Kuan County 60 bandits surrendered; almost 5,200 Ikuantao elements have given up their membership and surrendered.		
Chungking (Szechwan)	16 May	Expansion of antiagent movement in Chungking's 101st Steel Factory has reduced stoppages and improved production; stoppages in March were 70 percent below February.	"In the past due to the sabotage of agents, the steel-rolling workshop could never turn out enough steel. Now there is a surplus." Stoppages were also caused by agents: 2 generators broke down as result of work of Chiang youth corps members. Also agents caused a fire in factory when explosives were placed in the furnace.	One of most blatant admissions of sabotage. Broadcast adds that "250 of the stoppages of the past year were caused by agents," an indication of the extent of active obstructionism.

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